

Cyclades, under Wednesday's date the correspondent says:

"I came here only to telegraph this despatch. The island is free from the Greek usurpation."

"The royalist military action and the reign of terror which followed in Athens was most thoroughly organized. One thing stands out clearly: If the execution of the plans was entrusted mainly to Greek reservists their inception was due to personalities in higher places. The preparations were made with full aid and connivance from the State."

"Dramatic evidence is now beginning to arrive from the provinces. The whole of Thessaly during the days preceding Friday was filled with Government wagons laden with arms and ammunition, even with shells. Generally a blanket was thrown over the load on the road from Volo inland. According to Venizelists who fled, ammunition was taken to mountain villages freely. Larissa was the chief centre of distribution of arms, a commission being sent from Athens especially for the purpose."

"On November 28 the Government began requisitioning carts. These were rapidly filled with war material. Eighteen carts were seen outside the barracks at Larissa loaded with rifles and cartridges. Other carts, distributed arms and later reservists. Officers went to the larger places, sergeants to the villages. In some villages the reservists were assembled for the outfitting where arms would be distributed on the ringing of the church bells."

A Haphazard Password.

"At one seacoast town, where the arrival of a British cruiser stopped the preparations, a password was received by the judge of the local tribunal, who immediately hurried to the Goumarist (anti-Venizelist) club, and cried 'Christ is risen.' This password was given for the projected attack upon Venizelists was much used and was quoted with gusto in a royalist organ."

"The date for the outbreak was fixed for last Friday everywhere, so that the Athens outbreak does not appear an isolated case induced by the landing of the Allies."

"A Colonel in the Russian medical service told me that when he passed through Larissa early in the morning street firing was raging and houses were being damaged from their houses. The Colonel was roughly treated. Similar anti-Venizelist action is recorded at Lamia, Trikkala, Olo, Janina and other places."

"At Athens machine guns which were turned on the Zangelon, where the Allied troops were stationed, were the doubly concerned, ready on the hills over the stadium. Admiral du Fourmet's remonstrance at these preparations was met by the King with the statement that the making of a circular path there. The guns were temporarily buried."

"Robbed Dead Marines."

"A Greek whom we sometimes employed went to a cafe frequented by reservists, feigning to be a sympathizer. He told how they got precise orders and was shown pocketbooks, family keepsakes and other valuables taken from dead British sailors."

"At every turn there is evidence of the deliberate planning of the outbreak, contrasting sharply with the King's assurance to the Admiral that order would not be disturbed. It was this assurance that led the Admiral to disembark small detachments of his troops since been slain and to promise complete protection to Venizelist houses which have since been sacked."

"Adequate evidence is not yet available regarding all the horrors committed upon Venizelists, as most of what the royalist press call 'the horrors' took place in the more remote corners of the suburbs, but what is known is a disgrace to mankind and the final shame of the bearers of the Greek name of Hellenes."

"Take the horrible case of two nurses, Sofia Phari and Maria Milione, the former a trained nurse, accompanied by two other nurses, they came to the British legation to attend a legation employee mortally wounded when the legation took place. They nursed him devotedly, staying up all night, and then left for a short rest at home."

"Scarcely had they got indoors when soldiers demanded an entrance. When the terrified women let them in they were abused with filthy language for nursing a traitor. After trying to assault them the soldiers took them before a Magistrate, who on some trumped up charge of treason ordered their removal to a police depot."

"These poor women were thrown into a filthy latrine for thirty hours, during which the soldiers tried to assault them. The nurses saw a continual stream of Venizelists dragged and thrown down the steps from the building. One man they saw had an eye gouged out and blood flowing freely from faces of others. They were beaten with the butt ends of rifles and kicked and thrown down."

"The nurses did not see any dead. They were set free through the interference of the British Minister."

"These cruelties were known to Capt. Mackenzie, chief of the British intelligence department, who escaped by a ruse. Mr. Rendel, the third secretary of the legation, saw the brutal beating of a Greek employee named Laskadakis, who although with Mr. Rendel was seized and beaten."

BLAMES THE ALLIES.

Greek Envoy Here Presents Royalist Side of Clash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A statement regarding the clash at Athens, following the Allied demands that Greece give up arms and ammunition to the Allies, was presented to the State Department today by the Greek Legation. It declared full responsibility for the incident rested on the allied commanders, and charged that the Anglo-French fleet continued its bombardment of the city after an armistice had been declared upon. It is signed by Foreign Minister Zolotas, and says:

"Roussier's agency has brought the news that Lord Robert Cecil, answering to the House of Commons Mr. Dalziel's question, said that in spite of the reiterated express assurances given by the King and his Government that no troubles would occur, one of the most treacherous attacks was brought against the detachments of allied contingents which were landed on Admiral du Fourmet's order last Friday."

"The royal Government, by two letters and several oral declarations, had informed the French Admiral of the impossibility of delivering the war material they were summoned to give away. Despite these warnings the Admiral decided to land a certain number of detachments, which in several columns proceeded from Piræus to the capital, which was under military control. The detachments occupied some of the outskirts and rejected the royal army, and a truce was decided upon, at the request of the Admiral. Despite the armistice though, and after firing had ceased, the allied ships bombarded several parts of the town and fired not less than thirty-eight shells, seven of which were directed against the royal palace."

"There can, under such conditions, be no question of treachery or of a non-provisional attack."

Blockade in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Ambassador Black at Paris today told the State Department today that the Entente blockade of Greece began Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and forwarded the text of the blockade notice.

GERMANY TO SOOTHE THE U. S. ON BELGIUM

Imperial Chancellor Indicates to Secretary Grew Berlin's Formal Reply.

SOME EXILES SENT BACK

It Is Declared That America Has Distorted View of the Situation.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, via London, Dec. 9.—The latest representations by the United States regarding the Belgian labor problem were presented by Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the American Embassy, in an interview with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on Tuesday, and the German reply is expected to be delivered to-morrow or Monday.

Like the Chancellor's reply to Secretary Grew's first representations, it will be couched in the friendliest terms, going, it is understood, as far as possible toward meeting American wishes and recognizing the interest the United States naturally takes in this question as the power chiefly concerned in the work of Belgium relief.

As showing the spirit in which Germany met the first American representations, the Associated Press correspondent was informed that it was only necessary to recapitulate the Chancellor's answers to various points raised by Secretary Grew at the first interview with the German Chancellor. Similar anti-Venizelist action is recorded at Lamia, Trikkala, Olo, Janina and other places.

"At Athens machine guns which were turned on the Zangelon, where the Allied troops were stationed, were the doubly concerned, ready on the hills over the stadium. Admiral du Fourmet's remonstrance at these preparations was met by the King with the statement that the making of a circular path there. The guns were temporarily buried."

"Robbed Dead Marines."

"A Greek whom we sometimes employed went to a cafe frequented by reservists, feigning to be a sympathizer. He told how they got precise orders and was shown pocketbooks, family keepsakes and other valuables taken from dead British sailors."

"At every turn there is evidence of the deliberate planning of the outbreak, contrasting sharply with the King's assurance to the Admiral that order would not be disturbed. It was this assurance that led the Admiral to disembark small detachments of his troops since been slain and to promise complete protection to Venizelist houses which have since been sacked."

"Adequate evidence is not yet available regarding all the horrors committed upon Venizelists, as most of what the royalist press call 'the horrors' took place in the more remote corners of the suburbs, but what is known is a disgrace to mankind and the final shame of the bearers of the Greek name of Hellenes."

"Take the horrible case of two nurses, Sofia Phari and Maria Milione, the former a trained nurse, accompanied by two other nurses, they came to the British legation to attend a legation employee mortally wounded when the legation took place. They nursed him devotedly, staying up all night, and then left for a short rest at home."

"Scarcely had they got indoors when soldiers demanded an entrance. When the terrified women let them in they were abused with filthy language for nursing a traitor. After trying to assault them the soldiers took them before a Magistrate, who on some trumped up charge of treason ordered their removal to a police depot."

"These poor women were thrown into a filthy latrine for thirty hours, during which the soldiers tried to assault them. The nurses saw a continual stream of Venizelists dragged and thrown down the steps from the building. One man they saw had an eye gouged out and blood flowing freely from faces of others. They were beaten with the butt ends of rifles and kicked and thrown down."

"The nurses did not see any dead. They were set free through the interference of the British Minister."

"These cruelties were known to Capt. Mackenzie, chief of the British intelligence department, who escaped by a ruse. Mr. Rendel, the third secretary of the legation, saw the brutal beating of a Greek employee named Laskadakis, who although with Mr. Rendel was seized and beaten."

BLAMES THE ALLIES.

Greek Envoy Here Presents Royalist Side of Clash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A statement regarding the clash at Athens, following the Allied demands that Greece give up arms and ammunition to the Allies, was presented to the State Department today by the Greek Legation. It declared full responsibility for the incident rested on the allied commanders, and charged that the Anglo-French fleet continued its bombardment of the city after an armistice had been declared upon. It is signed by Foreign Minister Zolotas, and says:

"Roussier's agency has brought the news that Lord Robert Cecil, answering to the House of Commons Mr. Dalziel's question, said that in spite of the reiterated express assurances given by the King and his Government that no troubles would occur, one of the most treacherous attacks was brought against the detachments of allied contingents which were landed on Admiral du Fourmet's order last Friday."


"The royal Government, by two letters and several oral declarations, had informed the French Admiral of the impossibility of delivering the war material they were summoned to give away. Despite these warnings the Admiral decided to land a certain number of detachments, which in several columns proceeded from Piræus to the capital, which was under military control. The detachments occupied some of the outskirts and rejected the royal army, and a truce was decided upon, at the request of the Admiral. Despite the armistice though, and after firing had ceased, the allied ships bombarded several parts of the town and fired not less than thirty-eight shells, seven of which were directed against the royal palace."

"There can, under such conditions, be no question of treachery or of a non-provisional attack."

Blockade in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Ambassador Black at Paris today told the State Department today that the Entente blockade of Greece began Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and forwarded the text of the blockade notice.

The responsible families of America have *White Rock* water on their tables



workmen were forced to labor on munition work, it is asserted in official papers that there is not the slightest foundation for the actual text of the German answer has been examined. The State Department is conscious that it already has exceeded the conventional bounds of diplomacy in making several formal as well as formal representations in the case, but it is eager to emphasize its position in every reasonable way. The personal views of President Wilson are yet to be laid before German officials by Ambassador Gerard, now on his way back to Berlin.

The general failure of the representations of the United States, Holland, Spain and the Vatican is causing increasing concern here for the continuance of relief work in Belgium, especially in view of the second official statement from England, published today. They were of independent means or not appear in the lists.

Some of these lists which have just arrived from Nivelles, south of Brussels, show that among the deported were forty-two persons of position, who owned property and who were neither idle nor indigent, such as farmers, small shopkeepers, the hotel proprietor, the stationmaster and his principal assistant, students and artists. Another list from Nivelles names thirty-nine persons who were employed and were making a sufficient livelihood, but who were carried off to labor in Germany.

"The townspeople at Jemappes," says an eyewitness account received here, "were assembled and examined as to their strength, age and general appearance very much as though they were cattle. Five hundred were picked for the army and the remainder, only a paper saying that he engaged voluntarily for work in Germany."

"The men were told that 'if you sign, it will be easy to place you in Germany; if you refuse you will probably be sent to the front to work in the trenches.' Few persons signed the paper. One man of 42 who signed was overcome by a morose two days later and hanged himself."

Many narratives received by the underground railway describe trains passing through towns packed with men who were being deported. Sometimes it is said they were singing "The Brabançonne," the Belgian national hymn, or "The Marseillaise," and sometimes they were cursing Germany and shaking their fists at the German sentinels and shouting insults at them.

U. S. OPINION TO GUIDE

Government Will Base Its Steps on the Public View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—American public opinion will decide what steps if any the Government shall take to follow up its protest to the German Government against the deportations of Belgians.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's conversation with Grew of the American Embassy in Berlin has convinced State Department officials that Germany's formal reply to the American protest will hold the deportations justified on the grounds of social necessity. It was admitted unreservedly today that the action of the State Department in publishing the text of the protest was for the purpose of sounding public opinion on the subject now that the ordinary resources of diplomacy have been exhausted. Officials were not greatly discouraged by the lack of press despatches outlining the forthcoming German reply. So far as can be determined from this summary the reply contains little of official belief, that had not been said to charge Grew before the formal American protest was sent.

Whether Germany's reply will be made public or answered with a further note by this Government will not be decided until the attitude of the American public has been sounded and the actual text of the German answer has been examined. The State Department is conscious that it already has exceeded the conventional bounds of diplomacy in making several formal as well as formal representations in the case, but it is eager to emphasize its position in every reasonable way. The personal views of President Wilson are yet to be laid before German officials by Ambassador Gerard, now on his way back to Berlin.

The general failure of the representations of the United States, Holland, Spain and the Vatican is causing increasing concern here for the continuance of relief work in Belgium, especially in view of the second official statement from England, published today. They were of independent means or not appear in the lists.

Some of these lists which have just arrived from Nivelles, south of Brussels, show that among the deported were forty-two persons of position, who owned property and who were neither idle nor indigent, such as farmers, small shopkeepers, the hotel proprietor, the stationmaster and his principal assistant, students and artists. Another list from Nivelles names thirty-nine persons who were employed and were making a sufficient livelihood, but who were carried off to labor in Germany.

"The townspeople at Jemappes," says an eyewitness account received here, "were assembled and examined as to their strength, age and general appearance very much as though they were cattle. Five hundred were picked for the army and the remainder, only a paper saying that he engaged voluntarily for work in Germany."

"The men were told that 'if you sign, it will be easy to place you in Germany; if you refuse you will probably be sent to the front to work in the trenches.' Few persons signed the paper. One man of 42 who signed was overcome by a morose two days later and hanged himself."

Many narratives received by the underground railway describe trains passing through towns packed with men who were being deported. Sometimes it is said they were singing "The Brabançonne," the Belgian national hymn, or "The Marseillaise," and sometimes they were cursing Germany and shaking their fists at the German sentinels and shouting insults at them.

U. S. OPINION TO GUIDE

Government Will Base Its Steps on the Public View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—American public opinion will decide what steps if any the Government shall take to follow up its protest to the German Government against the deportations of Belgians.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's conversation with Grew of the American Embassy in Berlin has convinced State Department officials that Germany's formal reply to the American protest will hold the deportations justified on the grounds of social necessity. It was admitted unreservedly today that the action of the State Department in publishing the text of the protest was for the purpose of sounding public opinion on the subject now that the ordinary resources of diplomacy have been exhausted. Officials were not greatly discouraged by the lack of press despatches outlining the forthcoming German reply. So far as can be determined from this summary the reply contains little of official belief, that had not been said to charge Grew before the formal American protest was sent.

Whether Germany's reply will be made public or answered with a further note by this Government will not be decided until the attitude of the American public has been sounded and the actual text of the German answer has been examined. The State Department is conscious that it already has exceeded the conventional bounds of diplomacy in making several formal as well as formal representations in the case, but it is eager to emphasize its position in every reasonable way. The personal views of President Wilson are yet to be laid before German officials by Ambassador Gerard, now on his way back to Berlin.

The general failure of the representations of the United States, Holland, Spain and the Vatican is causing increasing concern here for the continuance of relief work in Belgium, especially in view of the second official statement from England, published today. They were of independent means or not appear in the lists.

Some of these lists which have just arrived from Nivelles, south of Brussels, show that among the deported were forty-two persons of position, who owned property and who were neither idle nor indigent, such as farmers, small shopkeepers, the hotel proprietor, the stationmaster and his principal assistant, students and artists. Another list from Nivelles names thirty-nine persons who were employed and were making a sufficient livelihood, but who were carried off to labor in Germany.

"The townspeople at Jemappes," says an eyewitness account received here, "were assembled and examined as to their strength, age and general appearance very much as though they were cattle. Five hundred were picked for the army and the remainder, only a paper saying that he engaged voluntarily for work in Germany."

"The men were told that 'if you sign, it will be easy to place you in Germany; if you refuse you will probably be sent to the front to work in the trenches.' Few persons signed the paper. One man of 42 who signed was overcome by a morose two days later and hanged himself."

Many narratives received by the underground railway describe trains passing through towns packed with men who were being deported. Sometimes it is said they were singing "The Brabançonne," the Belgian national hymn, or "The Marseillaise," and sometimes they were cursing Germany and shaking their fists at the German sentinels and shouting insults at them.

that the deportations are being discontinued in the different provinces, presumably in consequence of strong neutral action. M. Huymans said Governor-General von Bissing personally was opposed to the deportations, but that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had urged them.

CANNON ACTIVE IN TRENTINO.

Italian Batteries Disperse Transport Column on Col Santo.

Rome, Dec. 9.—"In the Trentino," says today's official statement from the War Office, "violent artillery actions occurred in the Adige Valley, where our batteries dispersed a long transport column on the northwestern slopes of Col Santo."

"On the Julian front yesterday there was rather less artillery activity."

"Bad weather continues in the whole theatre of war."

PREDICTS NEW ERA FOR JEWS IN POLAND

Dr. Haas, Member of Reichstag, Says They Will Have Religious Liberty.

BERLIN (by wireless), Dec. 9.—Dr. Haas, a member of the Reichstag and an officer of the civil administration of the Government of Warsaw, explained today the purposes of the organization recently established to represent the Jews of the occupied Polish territory. Dr. Haas is one of the leading members of the Progressive People's party and has long been prominent in Jewish organization work.

"The foundation of the Supreme Council, I trust, mark the beginning of a new and better era for the Jews of Poland," he said. "Conditions among the Jews here are terrible, and it is essential to abolish them. Under the new regime we shall have well organized communities, with the right of self-government and taxation, and the status of the Jewish religion. The new order guarantees liberty of conscience to all, and in every community associations for divine service may be formed."

Dr. Haas said the orthodox Jews of Warsaw were well satisfied, but this element in general was not united, and there were some who dislike the new organization and opposed the reforms contemplated.

The Polish State Council, which is to be established in the Polish territory occupied by German and Austro-Hungarian troops, will be a provisional body, to remain in office until elections have been held and a permanent administration has been set up, says the Overseas News Agency. Of the twenty-five members of the council fifteen will be appointed from the territory occupied by the Austrians.

The council is to give advice in regard to all legislative affairs and cooperate in the creation of State institutions, and will be entrusted with the drafting of all orders relating to general representation of both parts of the new kingdom. It will have the right to reach decisions in regard to the economic reconstruction of the country. Funds will be placed to its credit by the German and Austrian administrations, and the council will have the power of levying additional direct taxes and of contracting loans, subject to the approval of the military authorities.

AMERICAN AIR SQUAD SHORT.

French Change Its Name to the Lafayette Escadrille.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In deference to the State Department's informal suggestion the French authorities have changed the name of the American escadrille of the French Aviation Corps to the Volunteer escadrille. When the day's report was read on Thursday it included the notice that henceforth the name would be the Lafayette escadrille. Some members are wondering whether later a demand will arise to commemorate also the services of Rochambeau to the United States.

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernat, of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 2nd Street, New York

Exhibitions and Public Sales at the

Anderson Galleries

French Engravings of the

Eighteenth Century

From the Portfolios of

Mr. Frederic R. Halsey

The largest and finest Collection ever placed on view in America. Magnificent examples of the work of the great painters and engravers. To be sold on the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Illustrated Catalogue, \$1.00.

Reserved. Seats can be secured by application at the Office of the Company. Reservations will be held till 8:30 o'clock.

Collection of Ancient Art

Including Iridescent Glass, beautiful Egyptian Necklaces, Etruscan Vases, antiquities of Greece and Rome, Babylonian Tablets, Persian Potteries, from the Collection of

AZEZ KHAYAT,

of 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, and selections from his fine Turkish and Chinese Rugs, is now on Public Exhibition and will be sold Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, December 18th and 19th. Catalogues on application.

Old Silver, Ivories, and Bead Bags

From a well-known New York Collection. Including many very fine pieces by the famous English Silversmiths of the Georgian Period. Carved Ivories, beautiful Laces, Sheffield Plate, and an artistic and valuable Collection of Bead Bags mounted in gold and silver. Now on Public Exhibition to the Sale on the Afternoon of Saturday, December 16th. Catalogues on application.

INScribed BOOKS—Part II. of the famous Collection made during many years by JAMES CARLETON YOUNG of Minneapolis. Each book a First Edition inscribed by the Author. To be sold in four Afternoon Sessions beginning Monday next, December 11th.

The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue, at Fortieth Street, New York

Sales Conducted by Mr. Frederic R. Halsey

Exhibitions and Public Sales at the

Anderson Galleries

French Engravings of the

Eighteenth Century

From the Portfolios of

Mr. Frederic R. Halsey

The largest and finest Collection ever placed on view in America. Magnificent examples of the work of the great painters and engravers. To be sold on the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Illustrated Catalogue, \$1.00.

Reserved. Seats can be secured by application at the Office of the Company. Reservations will be held till 8:30 o'clock.

GERMANY JUSTIFIES SINKING OF SEEBECK

Says Vessel Sailing Without Lights Was Thought to Be Armed Transport.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Another excuse or explanation from the German Government for the sinking of a ship without warning and the consequent placing in jeopardy of American lives was received today at the State Department.

It concerns the steamship Seebeck, sunk in the Mediterranean on October 12. Berlin says the submarine commander believed the vessel to be an armed transport.

The German Foreign Office was asked about the case because there was an American aboard the ship. The facts as ascertained from British sources indicated that this instance, like a series of others about which the United States has inquired, gave evidence of violation of the German pledge.

The German reply which has been sent to President Wilson pleads practically the same excuse as in the case of the Marina and the Arabia. The ship, according to the German view, was in the vicinity of a hostile naval port, looking like a warship as she was steaming with all lights out and led the submarine commander to presume that he was dealing with an armed transport.

In this case, as in the Arabia case, Germany acted on the presumption that the vessel attacked was a warship. The Imperial Government virtually admits that it does not know definitely whether these presumptions were justified.

ANSWER ON SEEBECK.

German Say Merchantman Was Sailing Without Lights.

BERLIN, Friday (via London, Dec. 9).—The German answer to the American inquiry regarding the sinking of the Seebeck has been despatched to Washington. The steamship Seebeck, according to German information, was steaming without lights or any indication of its nationality in the immediate vicinity of a hostile naval port and there were no means of distinguishing it from an enemy warship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Reports to the State Department say the British steamship Seebeck was sunk October 12 on the way from Liverpool to Alexandria and that there was one American on board. To-day's report from Berlin was the first public mention of the sinking of the British steamship Seebeck, of 4,601 tons gross, built in West Hartlepool in 1909, was the vessel in question.

AMERICAN AIR SQUAD SHORT.

French Change Its Name to the Lafayette Escadrille.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In deference to the State Department's informal suggestion the French authorities have changed the name of the American escadrille of the French Aviation Corps to the Volunteer escadrille. When the day's report was read on Thursday it included the notice that henceforth the name would be the Lafayette escadrille. Some members are wondering whether later a demand will arise to commemorate also the services of Rochambeau to the United States.

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernat, of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 2nd Street, New York

Exhibitions and Public Sales at the

Anderson Galleries

French Engravings of the

Eighteenth Century

From the Portfolios of

Mr. Frederic R. Halsey

The largest and finest Collection ever placed on view in America. Magnificent examples of the work of the great painters and engravers. To be sold on the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Illustrated Catalogue, \$1.00.

Reserved. Seats can be secured by application at the Office of the Company. Reservations will be held till 8:30 o'clock.

Collection of Ancient Art

Including Iridescent Glass, beautiful Egyptian Necklaces, Etruscan Vases, antiquities of Greece and Rome, Babylonian Tablets, Persian Potteries, from the Collection of

AZEZ KHAYAT,

of 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, and selections from his fine Turkish and Chinese Rugs, is now on Public Exhibition and will be sold Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, December 18th and 19th. Catalogues on application.

Old Silver, Ivories, and Bead Bags

From a well-known New York Collection. Including many very fine pieces by the famous English Silversmiths of the Georgian Period. Carved Ivories, beautiful Laces, Sheffield Plate, and an artistic and valuable Collection of Bead Bags mounted in gold and silver. Now on Public Exhibition to the Sale on the Afternoon of Saturday, December 16th. Catalogues on application.

INScribed BOOKS—Part II. of the famous Collection made during many years by JAMES CARLETON YOUNG of Minneapolis. Each book a First Edition inscribed by the Author. To be sold in four Afternoon Sessions beginning Monday next, December 11th.

The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue, at Fortieth Street, New York

Sales Conducted by Mr. Frederic R. Halsey

Exhibitions and Public Sales at the

Anderson Galleries

French Engravings of the